









**DIRECTORY**  
**JAPAN**  
**FINES, &c.,**  
**32.**

is now PUB-  
READY FOR CIR-  
y to  
N B MORRIS,  
Bowra & Co.,  
Queen's Road,  
13, 1869.

early requested that  
ating to the general  
be addressed to the  
ne to individuals by  
and inconvenience in  
ness will thereby be

**CENTS.**

the Proposed Move-  
Steam Packets of  
or the Year 1869, as  
Jestly's Postmaster

China Mail Office,  
26, 1868.

ry description ex-  
China Mail Office  
ness, punctuality,  
arges, by  
LES A. SAINT.

**IDENTS.**

to all who wish to  
imate grounds, but  
be responsible for the  
deuts.

addressed to this paper  
by the name of the  
publication, but as

**A MAIL.**

Y, FEB. 4, 1869.

**ON VICE.**

p. Alford's Charge,  
compelled to differ  
views as to how  
dealt with. That  
the frequenting of  
indulgence in which  
al and social well  
doubtless a common  
between us. But  
eaves the track of  
we shortly find  
him with scarcely  
at which we  
venue party. As  
will probably be  
ther by those who  
ing, or by others  
lives of the ridicule  
his extreme views,  
on the undoubtedly  
are prompted their  
point out, where it  
has overstated the  
bling, and the less  
he alludes. It is  
e expressly states  
with the gambling  
point of view—on  
ceding his practical  
the Church to com-  
or crime in this  
hess justified; in  
ship should insist  
standard of judg-  
of a certain  
joying a position  
val grounds is an  
ese Government?  
hina? By accept-  
of Victoria he  
ndorses the policy  
pointment possible.  
ply that he cannot  
much as he might  
the line of policy  
on of this Colony,  
tly absurd posit-  
ant when any per-  
s of any measure  
ds he may, though  
argument, put him-  
of discussion. For  
tically speaking is  
not taken as the  
erally, by officials,  
and clergy. There  
right in practical  
is absolutely recog-  
up this extreme  
d has severed him-  
in both sections of  
sted in the ordi-  
udes. With much  
ully agree, as will  
nts on this ques-  
has unfortunately  
mixture of  
d religion by Dr  
one is ingeniously  
the other. Dr  
that "gambling is  
in economic axiom  
sion to till or cul-  
the wilful boarding-  
llion is "fraud,"  
that because the  
in his opponent's  
tenth command-  
ing the admission  
nometists than Dr  
bler does offer at

equivalent by submitting to the same  
chance of loss as that which threatens  
his opponent. In the Bishop's sense, any  
person who risks life, health, or wealth  
to gain money is a gambler. But it is  
just what brings people from England to  
China, which leads men to accept dan-  
gerous posts in distant and unhealthy  
climates, and which is in a sense the very  
backbone of foreign trade. It may be  
said that, every one gambles who orders  
goods on speculation.

Returning to the more sober domain  
of common sense, Bishop Alford's re-  
marks as to the evil consequences of  
habitual gambling (the practice as gen-  
erally understood by that term) are true  
enough, and all prudent persons will  
deplore them. But drunkenness and  
many other vices claim a greater number  
of victims and justify quite as strong  
comment. The Bishop has neglected to  
draw the distinction between the man  
who fulfils the gambler's destiny, as paint-  
ed by him, and the person who commits  
the act of playing a game of chance for  
given stakes. The former is truly enough  
a sinner against religion, morality, and  
social decency. The latter may be a  
pattern in every respect. Hence the  
Bishop is opposed to licensing of every  
description, and thus goes beyond us  
and the moderate party who simply  
oppose the "deriving of a revenue from  
licensing a practice which public expe-  
rience and opinion demonstrate to be  
harmful, as a rule to those who indulge  
in it." As is usually the case, with over-  
zealous men Bishop Alford has rather  
strengthened the hands of his opponents,  
the pro-revenue party, than contributed  
to the end of removing a stigma from our  
local government. It would have given  
us pleasure if Bishop Alford, while de-  
nouncing the legal recognition of a vice,  
had said something about what appears  
to us to be more degrading to the Colony  
and to the British Crown and Church  
too, namely, purposely making the in-  
dulgence of that vice contribute to the  
state, and to support the resources out  
of which the Church itself is partly main-  
tained. We regret his Lordship's silence  
on that very obvious part of his subject.

With the Bishop's remarks on the  
Brother Ordinance we are likewise com-  
pelled to differ, but scarcely care to enter  
upon its discussion—the more so as the  
practical wisdom which established it and  
kindred laws is scarcely likely to be dis-  
turbed by clerical fulminations.

A CIRCULAR has been issued by the  
Bishop inviting support to a movement  
for the establishment in Hongkong of  
an orphanage for destitute European and  
other children. The effort, which we  
hope will be successful, will be directed  
under the auspices of H. E. the Governor,  
Vice-Admiral Keppel, Major General  
Brunker, and the Chief Justice. The  
Circular states:—

"It is represented that many Children  
of European and half-caste parentage are  
to be found living under very deplorable  
circumstances in Hongkong, China, and  
Japan; and it is urged as a duty to  
consider what can be done in their behalf.  
One of the objects of the Female Dio-  
cesan School in Hongkong is to 'offer a  
permanent home for a limited number of  
Orphans and other Children in neces-  
sitous circumstances.' The Education of  
Chinese Girls in Hongkong on Anglo-  
Chinese principles having been found  
undesirable, it is proposed to extend  
the benefits of the Education given in  
the Diocesan Female School to a few such  
Children of both sexes as has been de-  
scribed—reserving one wing for the Boys  
and the other for the Girls, and to give  
them, with board and lodging, an educa-  
tion which may fit them for useful ser-  
vice. The Children must be without  
deformity, and generally healthy and  
strong in mind and body. As the institu-  
tion must partake of the character of a  
public Orphanage, it is desired to con-  
duct it generally on the principles of  
well-known Orphan Asylums in England.  
If subscriptions in reply to this appeal  
are such as to justify the attempt, it is  
proposed to open the Diocesan School  
for the purposes of an Orphanage next  
Midsummer, and I respectfully beg you  
to bring this communication before  
gentlemen who are likely to give their  
support to so benevolent an object, and  
shall be greatly obliged by a reply, which  
will enable us to form an opinion what  
assistance may be probably expected from  
your locality. Communications are re-  
quested to be addressed to the Rev.  
CANON BEACH, M.A., St. Paul's College,  
Hongkong—January 30, 1869."

The "body of representatives of Pun-wan,  
Hookshan district," have published the  
following advertisement. We give it the  
additional publicity of our own columns.  
It has been our pleasant duty on former  
occasions to compliment Mr. Fernandes  
for what he has done towards rectifying  
the abuses which prevailed in the coolie  
trade at Macao; and it is equally grati-  
fying to place on record the fact that the  
value of his exertions is understood, and  
appreciated by those for whom he inter-  
ests himself. The following notice is  
dated Feb. 1, 1869:—

"It is a saying that when good men are  
in Government service, the benefits derived  
thereby will be infinite, i.e., not only their  
good influences will pervade through the  
place over which they are controlling, but  
also the land out of their jurisdiction is  
benefitted. Mr. Bernardino S. Fernandes,  
old major of police, and Mr. Jeronimo  
Pereira Leite, both of Macao, are noted for  
their exertions for capturing thieves,  
about the case of Pak-shan robbery, they  
arrested six men of our district who had  
gone to Macao, and in consequence our  
place is quiet. But their merit is still  
greater in setting free captives in the  
capacity of Superintendent of Emigration.  
Of the people of our district, who had been

enticed away to sell themselves (as pigs),  
there have been several tens, who had been  
examined by Mr. Fernandes as to the true  
circumstances of the case, and released,  
having a sufficient sum supplied to them to  
return to their native place. Thus, not only  
those who have received such aid are under  
great obligation, but those who have heard  
this praise them. This notice is therefore  
published with a view to call the attention  
of those who may unfortunately happen to  
be enticed away, that when they see the  
superintendent they will do well to express  
their unwillingness to emigrate, and they  
will probably be sent away with freight to  
return home."

**THE CASE OF THE ITALIA.**

We have been favoured with the fol-  
lowing Report of the decision in the  
above enquiry:—

"ITALIAN CONSULATE,  
"HONGKONG, 30th January, 1869.  
"In consequence of the mortality  
amongst the Chinese passengers by the  
ship Italia on her voyage from Havana to  
this port, I deemed it my duty, as Italian  
Consul, to ascertain the cause thereof, for  
which purpose I held a Court of Enquiry  
at this Consulate on the 27th and 28th  
instant, and was kindly assisted therein by  
Señor Don Tomas Ortino, the Spanish  
Consul (the Captain and officers being Span-  
ish subjects) and W. S. Adams, Esq., M.D.  
"The Books of the vessel, lists of stores  
and medicines, and record of daily distribu-  
tion of same, were severally inspected and  
carefully examined; and Captain Raimundo  
Zulueta, Venancio Arauguren, left officer,  
Julian de Zulueta, 2nd officer, Agostin  
Rodriguez, one of the Chinese charterers,  
Rocio and Toribio, Chinese passengers,  
and Jose Camacho, a doctor, were severally  
examined, and their evidence recorded."

"That the vessel was chartered by  
two Chinamen to carry Chinese passen-  
gers—the vessel to provide nothing but  
wood and water—the Charterers pro-  
viding provisions, medicines, and every  
necessary: that notwithstanding this, the  
Owners of the Ship put on board a  
liberal supply of European medicines:  
that the Captain made out for the Charter-  
ers a list of the quantity of provisions  
which would be necessary: that these  
passed under his examination for approval  
before being put on board; were under his  
charge during the voyage, and were regu-  
larly served out under the supervision of  
himself or officers; that the provisions are  
abundant and of good quality; that many  
of the passengers were men of advanced age,  
and apparently of feeble frame; that many  
of them, accustomed for years to the warm  
climate of Havana, were but poorly pro-  
vided with clothing to meet the change  
from heat to cold; that after leading a  
life of activity and being accustomed to  
labor, they abandoned themselves to in-  
dolence, listlessness, and opium-smok-  
ing; that about two months from the  
time they embarked a disease, apparent-  
ly scurvy, of which none of the Chi-  
nese medical men had any professional  
knowledge, attacked the passengers and  
carried them off rapidly; that there were  
nine Chinese on board who professed to  
understand medicine, but of whom seven were  
about the time to fall victims; that the cap-  
tain and officers did everything in their power  
to afford relief both by administering medi-  
cines and by showing every attention to the  
sufferers; and finally that the Italia was a  
clean, well-ordered and well-ventilated ship."

"After carefully weighing the evidence,  
I give it as my decision that no blame  
whatever attaches to the captain, officers or  
owners of the said ship Italia. My opi-  
nion is that the mortality is mainly to be  
attributed to the weakened constitutions of  
the passengers, many of whom were sickly  
and feeble at the time they embarked, and  
unable to endure the change from a hot to  
a cold climate, and also to the manner in  
which they abandoned themselves to a life  
of complete inactivity."

"(Signed) W. M. KESWICK,  
Acting Italian Consul."  
"We concur in the foregoing decision."  
"(Signed) T. ORTINO,  
Spanish Consul."  
"(Signed) W. S. ADAMS, M.D., C.M.,  
Health Officer of the Port,  
Surgeon to the Seamen's Hospital, &c."

**LOCAL.**  
DURING the hearing of the first case on the  
Calendar of the Special Criminal Session to-  
day, the Registrar remarked that the  
Defendant in the case of Regina v. Saint  
had been set down for argument on Wed-  
nesday next. We may mention that it has  
been set down by the defendant.

A MEETING of the Members of the Hong-  
kong Swimming Club was held yesterday  
afternoon. It appears that the present  
site has to be surrendered by the 1st of next  
month. A new site has been offered by  
the Governor at the end of a pier behind  
Fleetwood's old building; he has also as-  
signed \$1,500 towards contingent expenses  
which will be at least \$2,500, if the  
present building was removed. A new  
structure would entail an outlay of \$5,000.  
After some conversation the following reso-  
lution was carried:—"That a list be sent  
round inviting subscriptions of not less than  
\$10 for removing and rebuilding the present  
structure on the proposed new site, it  
being understood that the amount subscrib-  
ed to be the subscription for the present  
year." The meeting adjourned until Thurs-  
day next.

**TO-DAY'S POLICE.**

Mr. May on the Bench.  
Very few cases of importance occupied  
the attention of the Sitting Magistrate this  
morning; but one charge was suggestive as  
to the proper securing of windows from the  
visits of individuals of "hooking" propen-  
sities. A Chinese who described himself  
as an unemployed rice-pounder was charged  
by a district watchman with having been  
found in too near proximity of a window in  
Taipingshan; he had a hook with him,  
which was conveniently fixed at the end of  
a long stick; and the watchman very natu-  
rally inferring that he meditated the com-  
mittal of a felony, took him in custody.  
Mr. May appeared to think that this step  
was a very likely one on the part of the  
man with the hook, and accordingly sent  
him to hard labor for three months as a  
rogue and vagabond.

A somewhat peculiar case of alleged drug-  
gling and kidnapping was brought up to-  
day, in which a woman stated that she was  
drugged with a piece of ginger and carried  
on board a ship by Loey Ahing, the su-  
percargo of the ship Norma, on the 31st of  
January. Defendant stated that complain-

ant had signed an agreement to go to Siam  
as a prostitute, and that no force or nox-  
ious thing was used whatever. The case  
was remanded, and the two witnesses for  
the prosecution were detained upon a  
charge of giving false evidence.

A Chinese servant named Tam Awah—  
who was yesterday fined by the Magistrate  
\$20, or in default two months' imprison-  
ment, for having given a false account of  
himself in order to obtain a registration  
ticket—was found, on going into Gaol, to  
have had something to do with the larceny  
of a silver watch from his former master  
(Mr. E. da Silva, clerk at Messrs Bourjau  
Hubner & Co.) A pawn-ticket having been  
found upon the prisoner after going into  
Gaol, and the rumor of the loss of the  
watch getting reported, "this and that" were  
put together; and the watch lost was  
found to be the watch pawned. It appears  
that the watch was stolen by the pris-  
oner from his master (Mr. Emiliano da  
Silva) only an hour or two before he  
applied for another certificate from the  
Registration Clerk; for he was charged  
about fifteen minutes, while the watch  
was stolen at 9 a.m.; and the owner did  
not miss his property till 3 in the after-  
noon. All those facts having been satisfac-  
torily proven, and the pawn-broker having  
shown that defendant had pawned the \$35  
statement of the effect that he pawned the  
watch at the request of a friend merely  
to lend his friend a few dollars, the Magis-  
trate ordered this smart "hook" to go to  
Gaol with hard labor for six months—sent-  
ence to commence after the expiry of the  
first sentence. The watch was ordered to  
be restored on payment of money advanced  
to pawnbroker.

A PARAGRAPH in our contemporary of this  
morning adds another item to our news  
from Swatow, received by the Persene.  
When the Persene left everything was  
quiet, but from the intentions of Commo-  
dore Jones, it was anticipated that there  
would be further hostilities. After the  
late punishment the Chinese villagers have  
received, Commodore Jones determined to  
go up the river in his boat. Commodore  
Taotai persuaded him with some difficulty  
not to go on the 1st instant, saying, that  
he himself would hardly trust himself up  
the river. The progress of the communi-  
cations between the Taotai and the Com-  
modore occupied the first day, but on the  
2nd instant, the day the Persene left, the  
Commodore had determined to go up the  
river, and take the Taotai to him; although  
it is almost sure that they will be fired up  
by the villagers. In the event of this  
happening, there will undoubtedly be fur-  
ther punishment inflicted on the natives of  
the offending villages. Admiral Keppel  
had arrived at Swatow, and left for Foo-  
chow.

**SUPREME COURT.**

**SPECIAL CRIMINAL SESSIONS.**

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice.)

February 4, 1869.

The Court sat shortly after 10.30, when  
the business on the calendar (two cases  
only) was proceeded with. The following  
Juries were called:—Messrs Wolverson, T.  
C. Ladd, E. Wheeler, J. A. da Luz, W.  
Poulson, A. Center, and W. Kirby.  
Previous to the prisoners in the first case  
being arraigned, the Chief Justice said that  
he believed that some of the Juries were  
in attendance here on Monday last, from  
which day the Special Session had been  
postponed. He would like to know if any  
of the Juries were present.

Mr. Kirby answered from the Jury-box,  
and two gentlemen also answered from the  
body of the Court, to the effect that they  
were in attendance on Monday. The first-  
named juror stated that he was in Court  
for some time on Monday; he had no no-  
tice of the postponement.

The Chief Justice remarked that he con-  
sidered it a great hardship, and as the Ju-  
ry time was often most valuable to them,  
it was too bad that they should be unneces-  
sarily called here. Let the summoning  
officer be called.

Mr. Tonnochy (Sheriff) begged leave to  
explain. He did not receive the precept  
until very late.

The Sheriff said, let the summoning  
officer be sworn.

The Sheriff again stated that, owing to  
the lateness of notice, and the pressure of  
other business, nothing could be done till  
Saturday.

The Attorney General admitted that but  
short notice was given.

His Lordship, however, said that the  
Sheriff's first duty was to attend upon this  
Court; it was the Sheriff's work.

The Sheriff observed that the other work  
he spoke of was the work attendant upon  
this Court.

P. C. Sergeant Footitt (summoning offi-  
cer) was sworn, and stated, in reply to the  
Court, that he was directed to tell the Ju-  
rors they were not wanted on Friday after-  
noon. He had then something else to do,  
i.e., he had another process to serve.

Chief Justice: What?  
Sheriff: It was an ejectment issued by  
this Court; my duty was to attend upon  
this Court.

Chief Justice: That could have waited.  
Footitt continued, on oath, to say that he  
served the last notices on Saturday.

Chief Justice: But here are three jurors  
who go no notice before ten o'clock on Mon-  
day morning.

Footitt said that he went down to Mr  
Kirby's place at half-past one on Monday  
afternoon.

The Sheriff here stated that he met Mr  
Kirby on Monday morning, and informed  
him verbally of the postponement.

His Lordship said that it was a very  
great hardship, and there had been great  
neglect somewhere. He thought the officer  
of the Court whose duty it was ought to  
have known that the Juries were notified in time.  
He (the Judge) did all he could to take up  
the Juries' time as little as possible, and  
if he was not seconded by others he could  
not help it.

The Attorney General said he was very  
sorry that he had been compelled to make  
the application for postponement on so  
short notice; but the Juries would see  
that some effort had been made to notify  
the fact.

His Lordship said the application was  
quite right. He hoped that the neglect  
would not occur again, and that Juries  
would not be brought here unnecessarily  
again.

mail. From the evidence of the passenger  
whose property was stolen, the Gunner of  
the ship, Mr. Blaney (chief officer), and  
other witnesses, it appeared that the Orissa  
left Singapore on 9th January, and that,  
a few days after that, the money, &c., were  
placed in the box, and the lock of the  
box was broken open. Attention having  
been drawn to a box and some suspicious  
having arisen in connection with it, the  
second prisoner (the No. 1 on board) was  
asked to whom it belonged, when he could  
not say, and would not at first say to whom  
it belonged. Upon the Gunner threaten-  
ing to break it open, the Number One called  
upon the third prisoner, who came and  
opened his box; and in this box the \$65  
produced (with a half-guilder) were found.

During the cross-examination by the  
prosecution, some stress was laid upon the action  
taken by Mr. Blaney, the chief officer, to  
obtain the balance of the money lost. That  
gentleman gave the 1st and 3rd prisoners a  
few strokes with a small lead line with the  
intention of having the remainder of the  
money restored to the passenger, and not  
thinking that the case would ever come be-  
fore a Court. Some little discrepancy ap-  
peared between the evidence of the gunner  
and that of the Chief Officer, as to the pris-  
oners being tied up to something; but the  
gunner and the first officer agreed that this  
prisoner's wrists were tied for some consid-  
erable time. The gunner, however, said  
that the flogging was no more than might  
be given to a laborer at any time while at  
sea. The third prisoner was tied up, and  
Mr. Blaney gave a reason that was suspi-  
cious, because he himself had told the  
first officer that the No. 1 (second pris-  
oner) had given him the money to keep in  
his box if he would not tell Mr. Blaney  
anything about it.

Touching certain admissions made both  
to Mr. Blaney and Inspector Daly, by the  
prisoners, some conversation took place  
between the Attorney General and the  
Court. The Attorney General cited a  
recent case illustrating the more easy feeling  
imported into the matter of confessions being  
used as evidence against a prisoner; but  
the Chief Justice spoke of admitting a prin-  
ciple which would place it beyond his power  
to check any policeman interrogating any  
criminal on whatever charge he was arrest-  
ed. The Attorney General observed that  
he did not rely upon the admissions to the  
police interpreter, although they were not  
extorted by the beating alluded to.

[Here the Juries were allowed to adjourn  
outside of the Court, for fifteen.]  
The Chief Justice having summed up,  
the Jury retired; and after a lapse of more  
than half an hour, they returned a verdict  
of guilty against all the prisoners—the  
first and second of larceny, by an unanimous  
verdict, and the second of receiving stolen  
goods by 5 to 2. As legal points were re-  
served to be raised in future, with regard  
to admissions made by the first and third  
prisoners, the prisoners were ordered to be  
brought up for sentence on Friday week.

His Lordship called Mr. Blaney, the chief  
officer, and said that he was very sorry to  
learn that a system such as that described  
existed on board P. & O. vessels of extor-  
ting confessions in regard to any crime  
whatever. The system did little credit to  
the P. & O. Company, or its officers; and  
he trusted that means would be found to  
inform the other officers of to-day's pro-  
ceedings.

Prisoners were then removed.

**THE "AMERICA" ROBBERY.**

Wong Aing, cabin-boy on board the  
America, was then placed in dock on a  
charge of having stolen a sum of \$500  
from the Captain (Parks) on board the  
America. The money was given up subse-  
quently; and the prisoner now pleaded that he took the  
money, but did not steal them, and gave  
them up when asked to do so. This state-  
ment being regarded as a plea of not  
guilty, the evidence was called for the  
prosecution.

After the evidence had been heard, the  
Jury in this case returned a verdict  
of guilty, but recommended the prisoner to  
mercy, on account of his youth and the  
Captain's carelessness of the money  
stolen. Sentence reserved until Friday  
week.

**FORMS OF INSANITY.**

There are people who are perfectly  
sane on every subject except those in  
which money is concerned. Such per-  
sons deny themselves and those nearest  
to them of the plainest necessities of life,  
toil early and late, beyond their strength,  
in extreme old age, even when they and  
their heirs are beyond the possibility of  
want; or constantly worry about the  
future, living in continual fear of the poor-  
house; or incessantly fret and recount  
their possessions, under the apprehension  
that they are slipping from their grasp; or  
commit the greatest extravagances in  
useless directions while denying themselves  
of daily comforts. A common symptom of  
this form of insanity is to imagine oneself  
to be poor even in the midst of wealth.

Most of the eccentric wills that now often  
attract the public attention are the creation  
of brains that have become diseased by long  
dwelling on matters of finance; and it is  
just to assume that our institutions of  
charity are considerably indebted to the in-  
sanity of the rich for some of their most  
important legacies. I knew a man, of  
education and rare ability, who, for a long  
number of years, hoarded a fortune that he  
possessed, in order that he might leave it  
to a number of benevolent societies. That  
the amount at his disposal might be as  
large as possible, he scrimped his wife, his  
children, and his servants, even in the  
minutest acts of expenditure; imposed on  
the hospitality of friends and the forbear-  
ance of his kinsmen; and, in short, by his  
lifelong acts of meanness, made his name  
a byword and a reproach wherever he was  
known. Yet during most of these years he  
was actively engaged in responsible duties,  
and was justly regarded as a man of unusu-  
al ability and attainments; and not until  
his later and declining years did his friends  
ever suspect that he was a monomaniac.

My own view is, that from the first, his  
avarice was with him a symptom of cere-  
bral disease, and the acts of imbecility and  
weakness that he committed, and the  
abandonment into which he fell, finally  
convinced those who knew him best that  
in matters of finance he was not a morally  
responsible being. Great and unexpected  
success as well as failure may give rise to  
financial insanity. Sudden wealth as well  
as sudden poverty may so excite the brain  
madness. A striking case of this form of  
insanity is thus related by Dr. Whitlow:—  
A young gentleman having \$10,000 undis-  
posed of, and unemployed, placed it for

business purposes in the hands of his con-  
fidential broker. This sum he invested in  
a stock that had an unexpected, sudden,  
and enormous rise in value. In a fortu-  
nate moment he sold out, and the \$10,000 re-  
alized \$60,000. An account of the success-  
ful monetary speculation was transmitted  
to the fortunate owner of this large sum.  
The startling intelligence produced a severe  
shock to the nervous system, and the mind  
lost its equilibrium. The poor fellow con-  
tinued in a state of mental alienation for  
the remainder of his life. His constant  
occupation until the day of his death was  
playing with his fingers, and continually  
repeating without intermission, and with  
great animation and rapidity, the words,  
"Sixty thousand! sixty thousand! sixty  
thousand!" Insanity may manifest itself  
by great extravagance as well as by mean-  
ness. A medical acquaintance relates that,  
during the height of the petroleum excite-  
ment, he was consulted by a gentleman,  
who, by fortunate speculation, had sudden-  
ly become a millionaire. The first time  
he came he handed the doctor a fifty-dollar  
bill, saying, as he did so, "Your fee, doc-  
tor, I prefer to pay as I go." Nothing was  
thought of this for it was precisely what  
do; but on the next visit, which was but  
two or three days afterwards, he again  
handed the doctor a fifty-dollar bill, with  
the same remark as before. His disease  
was of a chronic nature, and demanded a  
protracted course of treatment. He visited  
the doctor at his office several times a week  
for a number of months, and each time in-  
variably offered a fifty-dollar bill. The  
doctor was afterwards informed that he be-  
came so reckless in his expenditure that it  
was necessary for his wife or some friend  
to travel with him, in order to keep him  
from throwing his money away. He would  
throw a ten-dollar bill to the porter who  
carried his trunk upstairs, or to the boy  
who blacked his boots. A year's travel in  
Europe ultimately restored him to a mea-  
sure of health, and, at last accounts, he was  
fully capable of managing his affairs.—  
Putnam's Magazine.

**THE RUSSIANS ON THE AMOOR.**

A recent number of Harper's Magazine  
furnishes some interesting information re-  
garding the present condition of the Rus-  
sians on the Amoor. The settlement of the  
Amoor was effected in much the same man-  
ner as Mohammed Toghlik madly attempt-  
ed to transfer the population of Delhi to  
Dowlatabad in the Deccan, but with a more  
successful issue. Whole colonies of Cos-  
sacks, men, women, children and house-  
hold gods were moved from their homes  
and settled at distances varying from 100  
to 500 miles. The settlements are placed  
from ten to thirty miles apart, with a view  
to affording convenient cooling depots for  
steamers rather than to the suitability of  
the soil or locality for settlers. The houses  
are arranged with military precision. Some  
of the villages have been accidentally settled  
in fine agricultural districts and magnificent  
grain crops are raised. So successful have  
the settlers proved in growing grain, that  
Government consider that the local supply  
will equal the demand for naval and mil-  
itary purposes. In 1866 there were twenty-  
two steamboats in actual service, and two  
or three new ones nearly ready. Eighteen  
boats belonged to Government, and the rest  
to private parties, either Russian or foreign  
merchants. Only one of the number now  
running was built in Siberia; the rest were  
made in America, England, or Germany,  
and sent to the Amoor to be put together.  
At present the settlements include a popu-  
lation of about forty thousand, of which  
one-eighth is at Nicolayevsk, the oldest and  
most important town. The valuable pro-  
ducts of cork, mahogany, birch, pine, spruce  
and elm, with masses of vines and thick un-  
derwood, seem to possess greater attrac-  
tions for the hunter than the woodsman,  
but it is highly improbable that the Rus-  
sian Government will long overlook such a  
source of wealth. A species of tiger, classed  
by naturalists with our Bengal tigers, is  
often met with even as far as north as  
35° North latitude. Deer and other four-  
footed game are also found in great abun-  
dant.

**SCHAFER, THE GERMAN  
TRAVELLER.**

A New Zealand paper gives some further  
particulars respecting this individual. His  
marriage with a Maori woman, his subse-  
quent separation from his wife under socio-  
economic circumstances at Otimemuri, and the  
mock trial which then took place will be  
fresh in our readers' recollection; they had  
a very depressing effect upon this unfortunate  
man's mind, and he attempted to commit  
suicide. He was taken before a Magistrate,  
and was ordered to find sureties for good  
behaviour for six months. He was about  
being removed to gaol, when Mr. Peterscher  
and Mr. W. Morris entered into the re-  
served bonds (\$50 each), and Mr. Schaffer  
was immediately released from custody.  
Mr. Peterscher has most kindly offered to  
take care of him until an opportunity is  
offered to forward him home. A subscrip-  
tion has been already set on foot, and in  
all probability the next trip of the Hero,  
from here to Sydney, will carry Schaffer  
away from the shores of New Zealand. We  
are very glad to hear that friends have  
been found in Auckland to come forward  
to his assistance. With regard to Schaffer's  
recent attempt to commit suicide, several  
circumstances are said to have preyed upon  
his mind. Schaffer, until recently, was  
regularly in receipt of £20 per month from  
a German Geographical Society to whom he  
regularly transmitted a manuscript account  
of his voyages and travels, but from some  
cause or other, which, he says, he cannot  
account for, this remittance has ceased for  
the last four months. Secondly, the reports  
which have been circulated of his do-  
ings at the Thames, which reports, he says,  
have been greatly exaggerated, have had a  
very depressing effect upon him. Thirdly,  
the fact that he was a cripple, and latterly  
thought that people had begun to despise  
him on this account, added to the former  
reasons, and to his being alone a long way  
from home, friends, and kindred, has com-  
bined to bring on melancholy insanity, in-  
cluding under which malady he made the  
rash attempt upon his life for which he has  
been held to bail, being himself unconsci-  
ous at the time of what he was doing. All this  
however has happily passed by, and under  
the hospitable shelter of Mr. Peterscher's  
roof, we have no doubt poor Schaffer will  
soon be as well as ever, and be ready to be-  
gin his journey in life anew.

The Nelson Evening Mail says:—"In-  
formation has reached us that the some-  
what exalted treatment of the illustrious  
German traveller, Mr. Schaffer, by the Mac-  
mor north of Auckland, has aroused the Ger-  
man settlers at Waiwae to a sense of the  
propriety of taking some action in order to  
defend their compatriot's honor. A depu-  
tation is therefore about to wait



**Post-Office**

MAILS BY THE  
The Contract Pa  
be dispatched  
for Europe, &  
February at C

will be open for  
nary Letters,  
Newspapers,  
on the 8th Feb  
on the 8th Feb  
following mor  
All Letters posted

The latest time for  
Office is 8 A.  
Books; or Pa  
February.  
Further, late lette  
dressed to th

Marseilles or  
posted on board  
to 8.50 A.M. of  
of 48 cents e  
postage, after  
received.

**Sealed Boxes contain**

of Box Holder  
window set at  
the East Side of  
All correspondence  
payment is com  
in Hongkong K  
Insufficiently-stamp  
the United Kin  
charged with a

addition to the  
Letters posted after  
February will be  
the *Late Fee* as  
prepaid.  
Letters insufficiently  
addressed to place  
not be forwarded  
and returned

as possible, but  
given that such  
8 P.M. on the 8  
turned until aft  
Postage Stamps sho  
upper right hand  
pendence, excep

may be used in place of the Stamp when the Stamp is not available. The late fee is \$1.00 per month for each month the lower left-hand corner of the stamp is not affixed.

therein specified  
or given in change  
of a Dollar.

**Payment for Postage**  
in the current De  
Bank Notes.

**Money Orders on any**  
Offices in the Uni  
granted until 5 p

General Post-Office  
Hongkong, January

L.—On the 1st Octol  
forward Money Order  
this Office and at the  
Shanghai and Yokohama

Order Offices in the  
Great Britain and Ireland  
exceeding £10, at the  
Current for Each Mail  
Commission according  
Scale, viz. :—  
For sums not exceed  
Above £2 and not ex  
„ £5 „

2.—No Money Order  
tional part of a Penny.

3.—Orders drawn in  
dem upon Hongkong, S  
bama, will be paid at th  
at which Money Orders  
the time of their presen

4.—Alphabetical Li

Money Order Offices in  
dom, shewing the Cou  
are situated, are hung  
ence at this Office, an  
and Yokohama.

5.—Applicants for M  
furnish, in full, the sur  
the initial of one Chris  
the Remitter and the R  
ter or Davis, have been

usual designation of "Baring Brothers" were term Messrs., such as "Baring Brothers & Co.," or the name coming under a title which the names of the persons as "Carron Co." is inad-

6.—The Remitter on

der is to be paid only the  
have the option of giving  
the name of the Payee  
Order will be crossed in  
Cheques are commonly  
are intended to be paid  
7.—When an Order is  
a Bank, a receipt by au-  
sufficient, provided the Or-  
the name of the payee

8.—The signature of the payee on the Order to be affixed to the place provided for the purpose. If the payee be unable to write, he may sign the receipt by making his mark, and the signature of a Witness, who must be present at the time of his address in the presence of the payee.

9.—Should the Payee desire to receive payment which the Order was issued than that in which originally drawn, the transferee provided the Order be drawn by the Postmaster of the Office

10.—In the event of  
miscarrying or being lost  
he granted on a written  
the Payee, (containing  
particulars, and accompa-

11.—On the receipt of a  
tion, orders will be given







## SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

## HONGKONG.

Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

Exclusive of Arrivals, Departures and Clearances reported to-day.

C, on Pedder's Wharf.—W, from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—W, Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—E, on Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—E, Eastward of the Hospital.—K, on Kowloon side.

Vessel's Name and Where Anchored.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignee or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
<b>STEAMERS</b>							
Aden	W. Andrews	Brit. str.	812	January 13	P. & O. S. N. Co	S'apora & P'bay	
Californian	W. Watson	Brit. str.	1831	January 17	Turner & Co		
Cambridge	W. Desfauts	Brit. str.	1682	January 28	Messageries Imperiales		
China	W. Steward	Brit. str.	1348	January 30	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Douglas	W. Toppin	Brit. str.	616	January 28	Douglas, Lapraik & Co	Swatow, &c.	
Edo King	W. Theband	Amer. str.	1044	January 27	A. Heard & Co	Shanghai	
Yang Shuey	W. Theband	Amer. str.	948	Feb. 2	A. Heard & Co	Amoy & Manila	
Niger	W. Babor	Brit. str.	1119	January 28	Borneo Company	Bombay, &c.	9th, 9 a.m.
Sakura	W. Simos	Brit. str.	625	Feb. 8	Russell & Co	at Kowloon	dock
Taiwan	K. Hamlin	Tahiti. str.	805	January 21	A. Heard & Co		
Venus	W. Cumins	Amer. str.	677	August 30	A. Heard & Co		
Yesso	W. Ashton	Brit. str.	580	January 29	Douglas, Lapraik & Co	Swatow, &c.	Cleared
Yung-hai-an	W. Morison	Russ. str.	447	October 19	Landstein & Co		
<b>SAILING VESSELS</b>							
Adella Carleton	E. Carleton	Amer. bk.	590	January 30	Arnhold, Karberg & Co		
Agnes	W. Knapp	Brit. bk.	1011	January 20	P. M. S. S. Co		
Agnetta & Constantia	W. Lindouk	Dut. bk.	408	Feb. 1	Bosman & Co		
Albany	E. Watt	Brit. bk.	478	January 21	Arnhold, Karberg & Co		
Alida	W. Sammann	N. Ger. bk.	290	Dec. 28	Siemssen & Co		
Amaree	W. Halmeton	Frit. bk.	399	January 20	Birley & Co		
America	K. Perks	Salv. sh.	1450	January 18	Captain		
Anna Walsh	E. Drinkwater	Amer. bk.	523	January 18	A. Heard & Co		
Anne Porter	W. Davey	Brit. bk.	234	January 18	Order		
Ariel	W. Courtenay	Brit. sh.	852	January 18	Gibb, Livingston & Co		
Atlantic	E. Subr	N. Ger. bk.	183	January 21	Carlowitz & Co		
Bertha	W. Boutes	Feb. bk.	298	January 4	Landstein & Co	Singapore	Cleared
Callao	E. Lavarello	Salv. sh.	1440	Nov. 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Candelaria	W. Lara	Span. bk.	407	January 23	Remedios & Co		
Caroline	W. Paulsen	N. Ger. sch.	266	January 28	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	New York	Immediate
Catharina	W. Molten	N. Ger. bk.	350	January 22	Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
Catharina Jurgensen	W. Paterzon	N. Ger. bk.	284	January 22	Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
Charlotte Queen	E. Lainsfery	Brit. sh.	609	January 18	Gilman & Co		
Charlotte H. Andrews	W. Vandervord	Brit. bk.	355	Feb. 2	Captain		
Cliff	W. Spencer	Brit. sh.	649	Dec. 26	Borneo Company		
Cliffper	W. Hoffheiser	N. Ger. sch.	223	January 30	Melchers & Co		
Comet	W. Schnorr	Siam. sh.	507	Dec. 22	Chinese		
Constantia	W. Aboroo	Span. bk.	184	January 29	Walee & Co	Bangkok	Cleared
Contest	W. Gadd	Brit. bk.	485	January 30	Order		
Costa Rica	W. Maullen	Brit. bk.	299	Dec. 31	A. G. Hogg & Co		
Dart	W. Stuart	Amer. sch.	80	Dec. 12	A. Heard & Co		
Douglas	W. Morrison	Brit. sh.	540	Nov. 25	Bosman & Co	San Francisco	Early
Drina	W. Rittorn	N. Ger. bk.	287	January 15	E. Schellhaas & Co	Yokohama	
Ellen	W. Windsor	Brit. sh.	631	Dec. 20	Olyphant & Co		
Errolla	W. Vicente	Span. bk.	400	Dec. 24	Order		
F. A. Palmer	W. McCaslin	Brit. sh.	1628	January 3	A. Heard & Co	San Francisco	Immediate
Fredrick	W. Niclas	Belg. sh.	803	January 6	Borneo Company		
Friedrich	W. Tuten	N. Ger. bk.	283	January 29	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Tientsin	
G. C. Lorenz Meyer	W. Moller	N. Ger. bk.	306	January 14	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Golden Fleec	W. Willcomb	mer. sh.	1500	January 18	Russell & Co		
Golden Horn	E. Rice	Brit. sh.	1140	October 23	Russell & Co	San Francisco	Immediate
Gravina	W. Barcelo	Span. bk.	220	Dec. 22	Remedios & Co	Manila	
Italia	W. Zulusta	Ital. sh.	1000	January 21	J. J. dos Remedios & Co		
Japan	W. Keferstein	N. Ger. sch.	271	January 30	Siemssen & Co	Tientsin	Cleared
Java	K. Marshall	N. Ger. bk.	309	January 20	Arnhold, Karberg & Co		
Jeanne & Joseph	W. Castro	Feb. bk.	135	Feb. 1	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Marseilles	Cleared
Kili Yang Tye	W. Lange	Siam. lug.	329	January 18	Chinese		
Lahloo	E. Smith	Brit. sh.	799	January 26	Gilman & Co	Melbourne and Sydney	
Leen Fa	W. Collinson	Brit. bk.	286	October 10	Order		
Lily of Devon	W. Leuxton	Brit. bk.	358	January 10	John Burd & Co		
Lytleton	W. Beck	Brit. sh.	585	Dec. 12	Olyphant & Co		
Madagascar	W. Protte	Aust. bk.	533	January 18	Melchers & Co		
Madura	W. Steffens	N. Ger. bk.	166	January 30	Siemssen & Co		
Maggie	E. Bowman	Brit. sch.	222	Nov. 28	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Maunius	W. Petersen	N. Ger. bk.	500	January 19	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Mena	W. Icartue	Span. bk.	455	January 18	Gas Company		
Mindoro	E. Allen	Amer. sh.	1021	January 21	A. Heard & Co		
Mobil	W. Burg	N. Ger. bk.	360	Dec. 23	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Ningpo	
Morning Star	W. Schutt	Siam. bk.	670	January 17	Chinese		
National Eagle	E. Nickerson	Amer. sh.	1095	Feb. 1	Olyphant & Co		
Nelly	K. Paitbont	Feb. sh.	779	Dec. 21	Order		
Nou Granada	K. Bower	N. Ger. bk.	350	January 30	E. Schellhaas & Co	Tientsin	Cleared
Nuevo Constante	W. Fabie	Span. bk.	203	Dec. 16	Remedios & Co		
Ocean	E. Nuryne	Feb. bk.	528	Nov. 5	Russell & Co		
Proteus	W. Murphy	Brit. sh.	1195	January 14	P. M. S. S. Co		
Queen of England	W. Hoffmann	Siam. sh.	542	January 16	Chinese		
Resolute	W. Euziere	Siam. sh.	360	January 23	Chinese		
Robert Rickmers	W. Ebert	N. Ger. bk.	422	January 16	Arnhold, Karberg & Co		
San Lorenzo	W. Ledesma	Span. bk.	220	Feb. 1	Remedios & Co		
Saint Anderson	W. Donough	Brit. bk.	589	January 30	Captain		
Sarah Nicholson	E. Heffernon	Brit. sh.	934	January 20	Captain		
Series	E. Watt	Brit. sh.	707	January 29	Birley & Co	San Francisco	Early
Shakespeare	W. Dalgleish	Brit. sh.	486	January 18	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Shirley	W. Ferguson	Amer. sh.	1049	Dec. 31	Russell & Co		
Singapore	W. Comfurins	Dut. bk.	326	January 14	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Sir Henry Havelock	W. Pickthall	Brit. bk.	460	January 18	Ray & Co		
Sooloo	E. Hutchinson	Amer. sh.	962	January 20	A. Heard & Co		
Sophia Amalia	W. Stoosy	Dut. bk.	284	January 15	E. Schellhaas & Co		
Southern Cross	E. Morde	Brit. bk.	582	January 21	Ray & Co		
Spindrift	E. Ives	Brit. sh.	900	January 17	John Burd & Co		
Stad Oldensaal	W. Hoogterp	Dut. sch.	241	January 18	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Tasping	E. Dowdy	Brit. sh.	767	January 27	Gilman & Co	Saloon	Cleared
Tay Watt	W. Meyer	Siam. bk.	640	Dec. 22	Chinese		
Taszer	W. Gibson	Brit. bk.	295	January 27	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Veritas	W. Ingram	Brit. sh.	682	October 7	Turner & Co	Surinam	Early
Vesta	W. Bakker	Dut. bk.	435	January 16	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Villa de Rivadavia	W. Castilho	Span. bk.	220	January 14	Remedios & Co		
Wilhelm	W. Ulrich	N. Ger. bk.	236	January 5	Melchers & Co	Shanghai	
Whitehall	W. Marsh	Brit. sh.	936	Nov. 22	Holliday, Wise & Co		
White Swallow	W. Knowles	Amer. sh.	985	January 21	Bosman & Co		
Yokohama	K. Blount	Feb. sh.	886	Feb. 2	Order		
Young Greek	W. Beiroth	Brit. bk.	424	January 19	Tuen Fat Hong		
Ysabelita y 6 Hermanos	W. Franyra	Span. bk.	548	January 7	Chinese		
Zephyr	E. Oostrum	Dut. bk.	490	Dec. 4	Russell & Co	Melbourne and Sydney	

## WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignee or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
Amazone	Ballstedt	N. Ger. bg.	218	January 27	E. Schellhaas & Co	Tientsin	
Arthur	Orosby	Amer. bk.	250	January 28	Russell & Co	London	Early
Fair Leader	Norman	Brit. bk.	474	January 25	Order	Ningpo	
Kalimass	Kohn	N. Ger. bk.	360	January 16	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Louisa				Feb. 4			
Madras	Wipper	N. Ger. bk.	299	January 16	Siemssen & Co	Ningpo	
Madura	Seinelhagen	N. Ger. bk.	450	Feb. 3	Siemssen & Co		
Martha	Haje	N. Ger. bk.	221	January 27	Molchers & Co	Tientsin	
Nada	Wood	Brit. str.	716	January 22	Olyphant & Co		
Oscar Vidal	Beiz	N. Ger. bk.	252	January 22	Siemssen & Co	Tientsin	Immediate
Serpent	Carnoll	Brit. bk.	503	January 18	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Sophie	Green	Brit. bk.	470	Feb. 1	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
United Service	Gaine	Brit. str.	777	Feb. 2	Borneo Company		
Unkel Brueg	Loheibner	N. Ger. bk.	273	Feb. 3	Melchers & Co		
Waverley	Forsyth	Brit. bk.	216	Feb. 1	Gibb, Livingston & Co		

## VESSELS LOADING.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Consignee.
<b>CHINA &amp; JAPAN PORTS—</b>			
SHANGHAI	Wilhelm	N. G. bk.	Melchers & Co
NINGPO	Mobil	N. G. bk.	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
Do.	Kalimass	N. G. bk.	Wm. Pustau & Co
Do.	Madras	N. G. bk.	Siemssen & Co
TIENTSIN	Amazone	N. G. bg.	E. Schellhaas & Co
Do.	Oscar Vidal	N. G. bk.	Siemssen & Co
Do.	Serpent	Brit. bk.	Wm. Pustau & Co
Do.	Martha	N. G. bk.	Melchers & Co
Do.	Friedrich	N. G. bk.	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
Do.	Japan	N. G. bk.	Siemssen & Co
YOKOHAMA	Drina	N. G. bk.	E. Schellhaas & Co
<b>OTHER PORTS—</b>			
LONDON	Fair Leader	Br. bk.	Order
MARSEILLES	J. & Joseph	N. G. bk.	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
NEW YORK	Caroline	N. G. bk.	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
SAN FRANCISCO	Golden Horn	Br. sh.	Russell & Co
Do.	Douglas	Br. sh.	Bosman & Co
Do.	F. A. Palmer	Br. sh.	A. Heard & Co
Do.	Shirley	Am. sh.	Russell & Co
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Zephyr	Dut. bk.	Russell & Co
Do.	Lytleton	Br. sh.	Olyphant & Co
SINGAPORE & BOMBAY	Californian	Br. str.	Turner & Co
BOMBAY	Bertha	Fr. bk.	Landstein & Co
BANGKOK	Whitehall	Br. sh.	Holliday, Wise & Co
MANILA	Gravina	Sp. bk.	Remedios & Co
SURINAM	Veritas	Br. sh.	Turner & Co

\*At Whampoa.

†At Canton.

## MEN-OF-WAR IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Guns.	Tons.	Captain.
Adventure	British	steamer	2	1794	Hy. J. Raby, V.C. Capt.
Drake	British	gun-boat	3	230	In ordinary.
Flamer	British	naval hospital	—	230	Attached to Melville
Grasshopper	British	gun-boat	3	230	In ordinary.
Hardy	British	gun-boat	3	230	In ordinary.
Iroquois	U. States	steam-sloop	6	1000	Earl English
Leven	British	gun-vessel	3	300	O. S. Cameron, Lt. Comr.
Lucifer	French	steamer	4	—	Mandine
Mecanee	British	Military Hospital	—	2501	Hospital ship
Melville	British	naval hospital	—	—	Geo. B. Hill, D.I.G.
Pearl	British	steamer	—	1469	J. F. Ross
Perseus	British	steam sloop	17	955	Stevens
Princess Charlotte	British	receiving ship	14	2443	Commodore Oliver J. Jones
Piscataqua	U. States	steam-sloop	—	3177	Ammen
Rodney	British	line of battle	—	2770	A. C. F. Heneage, Fl. C.
Sylvia	British	steamer	—	—	—
<b>CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS.</b>					
An-lan	Chinese	gun-vessel	7	221	Godall
Chen-to	Chinese	gun-vessel	7	221	Edwards
Ching-ting	Chinese	gun-boat	4	—	Bessard
Chin-hai	Chinese	gun-boat	6	—	Deind
Fel-loong	Chinese	gun-boat	5	—	Francis
Spy	Chinese	Customs' Lorch	3	—	Pointer
Sui-ting	Chinese	gun-boat	5	180	Stewart
Tien-po	Chinese	gun-boat	6	—	de Longueville

## HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON

## RIVER STEAMERS.

Vessel.	Flag.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners or Agents.
Dragon	British	117	Stipheuson	P. & O. S. N. Co
Fame (110 h. power)	Do.	380	Benning	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Fire Dart	Do.	456	Benning	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Kin Shan	Do.	617	Benning	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Lin Kiang	Do.	68	Benning	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Little Orphan	Do.	46	Benning	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Poyang	Do.	379	Cary	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Prince Albert	Do.	150	Graves	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	Do.	101	Graves	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Spark	Amer.	140	Wilson	Thomas Hunt & Co
White Cloud	British	280	Carrol	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug

## RECEIVING SHIPS &amp; HULKS.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Chase	P. M.	ship	283	Mason	Har